

WARING LOCI AND THE STRASSEN CONJECTURE

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ABSTRACT. The Waring locus of a form F is the collection of the degree one forms appearing in some minimal sum of powers decomposition of F . In this paper, we give a complete description of Waring loci for several family of forms, such as quadrics, monomials, binary forms and plane cubics. We also introduce a Waring loci version of Strassen's Conjecture, which implies the original conjecture, and we prove it in many cases.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $S = \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_n] = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} S_i$ be the standard graded polynomial ring. An element in S_i , that is a degree i homogeneous polynomial, is called a *form*.

A *Waring decomposition*, also called a *sum of powers decomposition*, of $F \in S_d$ is an expression of the form

$$F = L_1^d + \dots + L_r^d,$$

for linear forms $L_i \in S_1$. The *Waring rank*, or simply *rank*, of F is

$$\mathrm{rk}(F) = \min\{r : F = L_1^d + \dots + L_r^d, L_i \in S_1 \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq r\},$$

and we say that a Waring decomposition of F is *minimal* if it involves $\mathrm{rk}(F)$ summands.

In the last decades, an intense research activity focused on computing Waring ranks and (minimal) Waring decompositions of homogeneous polynomials. A celebrated result in this field is due to J.Alexander and A.Hirschowitz who determined the rank of a generic form [AH95], but still very little is known for given specific forms. The main abstract tools to deal with Waring ranks are in [LT10, CCCGW15b].

One of the main reason for the great interest in Waring ranks and Waring decompositions is due to the relations with the theory of symmetric tensors and their decompositions as sums of rank one tensors which have applications in Algebraic Statistics, Biology, Quantum Information Theory and more, see [Lan12].

In this paper we investigate minimal Waring decompositions. Of particular interest are the cases when the minimal Waring decomposition is *unique*, called in the literature the *identifiable* cases, see [CC06, Mel06, Mel09, BCO14, COV15, GM16]. Since finding a minimal Waring decomposition is usually beyond our computational capabilities, we decide to investigate properties of *all* minimal Waring decompositions of a given form at once.

Definition 1.1. Given a form F , we define the *Waring locus* of F as the set of linear forms that appear, up to scalar, in a minimal Waring decomposition of F , namely

$$\mathcal{W}_F = \{[L] \in \mathbb{P}(S_1) : \exists L_2, \dots, L_r \in S_1, F \in \langle L^d, L_2^d, \dots, L_r^d \rangle, r = \mathrm{rk}(F)\}.$$

We define the *locus of forbidden points* as its complement, $\mathcal{F}_F = \mathbb{P}(S_1) \setminus \mathcal{W}_F$.

In [BC13], the authors suggested the importance of the study of the Waring loci of homogeneous polynomials. In particular, they proved that \mathcal{W}_F has no isolated points if $F \in S_d$ is not identifiable and if $\text{rk}(F) < \frac{3d}{2}$.

One of our main result is a description of \mathcal{W}_F , or equivalently of \mathcal{F}_F , in the following cases:

- (1) quadrics, that is degree two forms, see Corollary 3.2;
- (2) monomials, see Theorem 3.3;
- (3) binary forms, that is forms in two variable, see Theorem 3.5;
- (4) plane cubics, that is degree three forms in three variables, see Section 3.4;
- (5) sums of particular families of homogeneous polynomials in different set of variables, see Theorem 4.6 and Section 5.

In Section 2, we introduce the basics facts and our main tool: the *Apolarity Lemma*, Lemma 2.1. The Apolarity Lemma provides a very explicit recipe to find Waring decompositions of an homogeneous polynomials F . In particular, it states that Waring decompositions of F corresponds to ideals of reduced points contained in the ideal F^\perp , namely the ideal of polynomials annihilating F by acting as differentials. The reason why we succeeded in finding Waring loci in the cases listed above is that those are the cases when we can give a very precise description of all the possible minimal set of reduced points contained in the annihilating ideals.

In Section 3, we present our main results about Waring loci.

In Section 4, we discuss relations with Strassen's conjecture.

In Section 5, we present some more technical results and open problems.

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2. BASICS

We introduce some basic notions on *Apolarity theory*, see also [IK99, Ger96].

We consider two polynomial rings $S = \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_n] = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} S_i$ and $T = \mathbb{C}[X_0, \dots, X_n] = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} T_i$ with standard gradation, where S has the structure of a T -module via differentiation; namely, we consider the *apolarity action* given by

$$g \circ F = g(\partial_{x_0}, \dots, \partial_{x_n})F, \quad \text{for } g \in T, F \in S.$$

Given $F \in S_d$ we define the *apolar ideal* of F as

$$F^\perp = \{\partial \in T : \partial \circ F = 0\}.$$

We say that $F \in \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ *essentially involves* $t+1$ variables if $\dim(F^\perp)_1 = n - t$. In other words, if F essentially involves $t+1$ variables, there exist linear forms $l_0, \dots, l_t \in \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ such that $F \in \mathbb{C}[l_0, \dots, l_t]$, see [Car06].

We are interested in describing the minimal Waring decompositions of a form $F \in S_d$ and our main tool is the following.

Lemma 2.1 (APOLARITY LEMMA). *Let $\mathbb{X} = \{P_1, \dots, P_s\} \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ be a set of reduced points where $P_i = [p_0^{(i)} : \dots : p_n^{(i)}]$, for all $i = 1, \dots, s$, and let $L_i = p_0^{(i)}x_0 + \dots + p_n^{(i)}x_n$, for all $i = 1, \dots, s$. Then, if F is a degree d homogeneous polynomial, the following are equivalent:*

- (1) $I_{\mathbb{X}} \subset F^\perp$;
- (2) $F = c_1 L_1^d + \dots + c_s L_s^d$, for $c_1, \dots, c_s \in \mathbb{C}$.

A set of points \mathbb{X} such that the conditions of Apolarity Lemma hold is said to be *apolar to F* .

Example 2.2. Consider the monomial $M = xyz \in \mathbb{C}[x, y, z]$. It is easy to check that $M^\perp = (X^2, Y^2, Z^2)$. Hence the ideal $I = (X^2 - Y^2, X^2 - Z^2) \subset F^\perp$ corresponds to the four reduced points $[1 : \pm 1 : \pm 1]$ and we have the Waring decomposition

$$M = \frac{1}{24} [(x + y + z)^3 - (x - y + z)^3 - (x + y - z)^3 + (x - y - z)^3].$$

We can describe the Waring locus of a form F in terms of the apolar points to F , namely

$$\mathcal{W}_F = \{P \in \mathbb{P}^n : P \in \mathbb{X}, I_{\mathbb{X}} \subset F^\perp \text{ and } |\mathbb{X}| = \text{rk}(F)\}.$$

The following result, also given in [BL13] in the case of tensors, allows us to study a form F in the ring of polynomials with the smallest number of variables. In particular, we want to show that, if $F \in \mathbb{C}[y_0, \dots, y_m]$ essentially involves $n + 1$ variables and \mathbb{X} is a minimal set of points apolar to F , then $\mathbb{X} \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ is contained in a n -dimensional linear subspace of \mathbb{P}^m . Hence, $\mathcal{W}_F \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ contains all points belonging to any minimal set of points apolar to F .

Proposition 2.3. *Let $F \in \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}, \dots, x_m]$ be a degree d form such that $(F^\perp)_1 = (X_{n+1}, \dots, X_m)$. If*

$$F = \sum_{i=1}^r L_i^d$$

where $r = \text{rk}(F)$ and the L_i are linear forms in $\mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}, \dots, x_m]$, then

$$L_i \in \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_n] \subset \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}, \dots, x_m]$$

for all $i, 1 \leq i \leq r$.

Proof. We proceed by contradiction. Assume that $L_1 = x_{n+1} + \sum_{i \neq n+1} a_i x_i$, that is to assume that L_1 actually involves the variable x_{n+1} . By assumption $\text{rk}(F - L_1^d) < r = \text{rk}(F)$. However, since L_1 is linearly independent with x_1, \dots, x_n we can apply the following fact (see [CCC15a, Proposition 3.1]): if y is a new variable, then

$$\text{rk}(F + y^d) = \text{rk}(F) + 1.$$

Hence, $\text{rk}(F - L_1^d) = \text{rk}(F) + 1$ and this is a contradiction. \square

Remark 2.4. Using the previous result, performing a linear change of variables, and restricting the ring, we may always assume that $F \in S_d$ essentially involves $n + 1$ variables; hence, we always see \mathcal{W}_F and \mathcal{F}_F as subsets of \mathbb{P}^n .

3. WARING LOCI

In this section, we give our results about \mathcal{W}_F and \mathcal{F}_F .

3.1. Quadrics. We begin with the study of elements of S_2 , i.e. quadrics in \mathbb{P}^n . We recall that to each quadric Q we can associate a symmetric $(n+1) \times (n+1)$ matrix A_Q and that $\text{rk}(Q)$ equals the rank of A_Q .

Proposition 3.1. *If $Q = x_0^2 + \dots + x_n^2$, then $\mathcal{F}_Q = V(\check{Q}) \subset \mathbb{P}^n$, where $\check{Q} = X_0^2 + \dots + X_n^2 \in T_2$.*

Proof. A point $P = [a_0 : \dots : a_n]$ is a forbidden point for Q if and only if

$$\text{rk}(Q - \lambda L_P^2) = n + 1, \text{ for all } \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$$

where $L_P = \sum_0^n a_i x_i$. Thus, P is a forbidden point for Q if and only if the symmetric matrix corresponding to the quadratic form $Q - \lambda L_P^2$ has non-zero determinant for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. Thus, P is a forbidden point if and only if the symmetric matrix A_{L^2} corresponding to L^2 only have zero eigenvalues (note that, over \mathbb{C} , A_{L^2} is not necessarily similar to a diagonal matrix).

We now prove that A_{L^2} only have zero eigenvalues if and only if $\sum_0^n a_i^2 = 0$.

Assume that zero is the only eigenvalue of A_{L^2} . Let $\mathbf{a} = (a_0 \dots a_n)$ and note that

$$\mathbf{a} A_{L^2} = (a_0^2 + \dots + a_n^2) \mathbf{a},$$

thus $\sum_0^n a_i^2 = 0$ since it is an eigenvalue.

Now assume that $\sum_0^n a_i^2 = 0$. Note that

$$A_{L^2}^2 = \left(\sum_0^n a_i^2 \right) A_{L^2}.$$

thus $A_{L^2}^2 = 0$ and hence zero is the only eigenvalue.

Hence, P is a forbidden point if and only if $\sum_0^n a_i^2 = 0$ and the proof is now completed. \square

Corollary 3.2. *Let $Q(x_0, \dots, x_n) \in S_2$ be a rank $n+1$ quadric and let B be an $(n+1) \times (n+1)$ matrix such that the change of variables*

$$(x_0, \dots, x_n) = (y_0, \dots, y_n)B$$

gives $Q = y_0^2 + \dots + y_n^2$. Then, $\mathcal{F}_Q = V(\check{Q}) \subset \mathbb{P}^n$, where $\check{Q}(X_0, \dots, X_n)$ is the quadratic form

$$(X_0 \dots X_n) B^t B (X_0 \dots X_n)^t.$$

Proof. Let $P = [a_0 : \dots : a_n]$ and $L_P = \sum_0^n a_i x_i = (a_0, \dots, a_n)(x_0, \dots, x_n)^t$.

By the linear change of variables $(x_0, \dots, x_n) = (y_0, \dots, y_n)B$, we get

$$L_P = (a_0, \dots, a_n) B^t (y_0, \dots, y_n)^t.$$

Let $(a_0, \dots, a_n) B^t = (b_0, \dots, b_n)$, so that $L_P = b_0 y_0 + \dots + b_n y_n$. Using Proposition 3.1 we know that a point $[b_0 : \dots : b_n] \in \mathcal{F}_{Q(y_0, \dots, y_n)}$ if and only if $\sum b_i^2 = 0$. That is,

$$(a_0, \dots, a_n) B^t B (a_0, \dots, a_n)^t = 0.$$

and the result follows. \square

3.2. Monomials. In this section, we consider monomials $x_0^{d_0} \dots x_n^{d_n} \in \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$. We always assume that the exponents are increasingly ordered, that is $d_0 \leq \dots \leq d_n$. In [CCG12], the authors proved an explicit formula for the Waring rank of monomials, i.e.

$$\text{rk}(x_0^{d_0} \dots x_n^{d_n}) = \frac{1}{d_0 + 1} \prod_{i=0}^n (d_i + 1).$$

We also know from [BBT13] that minimal sets of apolar points to monomials are complete intersections, namely they are given by the intersection of n hypersurfaces in \mathbb{P}^n of degrees $d_1 + 1, \dots, d_n + 1$ intersecting properly. Moreover, it is known that, using our new terminology, the points lying on the hyperplane $\{X_i = 0\}$, for $i = 0, \dots, m$, where $m = \max\{i \mid d_i = d_0\}$ are forbidden. This is implicitly proved during the proof of [CCG12, Proposition 3.1] and can also be found in [BBT13, Corollary 19]. Here, we prove that these are actually the only forbidden points of monomials.

Theorem 3.3. *If $M = x_0^{d_0} \dots x_n^{d_n} \in S$, then*

$$\mathcal{F}_M = V(X_0 \dots X_m) \subset \mathbb{P}^n,$$

where $m = \max\{i \mid d_i = d_0\}$.

Proof. The perp ideal of M is $M^\perp = (X_0^{d_0+1}, \dots, X_n^{d_n+1})$. Consider any point $P = [p_0 : \dots : p_n] \notin V(X_0 \dots X_m)$, we may assume $p_0 = 1$ and we will prove that $P \in \mathcal{W}_M$, that is $P \notin \mathcal{F}_M$. We construct the following hypersurfaces in \mathbb{P}^n

$$H_i = \begin{cases} X_i^{d_i+1} - p_i^{d_i+1} X_0^{d_i+1} & \text{if } p_i \neq 0; \\ X_i^{d_i+1} - X_i X_0^{d_i} & \text{if } p_i = 0. \end{cases}$$

Note that, for any $i = 1, \dots, n$, the hypersurface $H_i = 0$ is the union of $d_i + 1$ hyperplanes.

The ideal $I = (H_1, \dots, H_n)$ is contained in M^\perp and $V(I)$ is the set of reduced points $[1 : q_1 : \dots : q_n]$ where

$$q_i \in \begin{cases} \{\xi_i^j p_i \mid j = 0, \dots, d_i\}, & \text{if } p_i \neq 0, \text{ where } \xi_i^{d_i+1} = 1; \\ \{\xi_i^j \mid j = 0, \dots, d_i - 1\} \cup \{0\}, & \text{if } p_i = 0, \text{ where } \xi_i^{d_i} = 1. \end{cases}$$

Thus, we have a set of $\text{rk}(M)$ distinct points apolar to M and containing the point P ; hence, $P \in \mathcal{W}_M$ and $V(X_0 \dots X_m) \supset \mathcal{F}_M$.

To conclude the proof we need to prove that

$$V(X_0 \dots X_m) \subset \mathcal{F}_M$$

and this readily follows by [CCG12, Remark 3.3] or by [BBT13, Corollary 19]. \square

Remark 3.4. In the case $d_0 \geq 2$, the second part of the proof can be explained as a direct consequence of the formula for the rank of monomials. Indeed, in the same notations as Theorem 3.3, for any $i = 1, \dots, m$, we have that $\text{rk}(M) = \text{rk}(\partial_{x_i} M)$. Therefore, given any minimal Waring decomposition of $M = \sum_{j=1}^r L_j^d$, by differentiating both sides, we must have $\partial_{x_i} L_j \neq 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m$. Hence $[L_j] \notin V(X_0 \dots X_m)$.

3.3. Binary forms. In this section we deal with the case $n = 1$, that is the case of forms in two variables. The knowledge on the Waring rank of binary forms goes back to J.J. Sylvester [Syl51]. It is known that, if $F \in \mathbb{C}[x, y]_d$, then $F^\perp = (g_1, g_2)$ and $\deg(g_1) + \deg(g_2) = d + 2$. Moreover, if we assume $d_1 = \deg(g_1) \leq d_2 = \deg(g_2)$, then $\text{rk}(F) = d_1$ if g_1 is square free and $\text{rk}(F) = d_2$ otherwise. See [CS11] for more about the rank of binary forms.

Theorem 3.5. *Let F be a degree d binary form and let $g \in F^\perp$ be an element of minimal degree. Then,*

- (1) *if $\text{rk}(F) < \lceil \frac{d+1}{2} \rceil$, then $\mathcal{W}_F = V(g)$;*
- (2) *if $\text{rk}(F) > \lceil \frac{d+1}{2} \rceil$, then $\mathcal{F}_F = V(g)$;*
- (3) *if $\text{rk}(F) = \lceil \frac{d+1}{2} \rceil$ and d is even, then \mathcal{F}_F is finite and not empty;
if $\text{rk}(F) = \lceil \frac{d+1}{2} \rceil$ and d is odd, then $\mathcal{W}_F = V(g)$.*

Proof. (1) It is enough to note that the decomposition of F is unique and the unique apolar set of points is $V(g)$.

(2) As mentioned above, in this case we have that $F^\perp = (g_1, g_2)$, where $d_1 = \deg(g_1) < \deg(g_2) = d_2$, $d_1 + d_2 = d + 2$, g_1 is not square free, and $\text{rk}(F) = d_2$. In particular, g_1 is an element of minimal degree in the apolar ideal. We first show that $\mathcal{F}_F \supseteq V(g_1)$. Let $P = V(l) \in V(g_1)$ for some linear form l , that is l divides g_1 . We want to show that there is no apolar set of points to F containing P . Thus, it is enough to show that there is no square free element of degree d_2 in F^\perp divisible by l . Since g_1 and g_2 have no common factors, and l divides g_1 , it follows that the only elements of degree d_2 in F^\perp divisible by l are multiples of g_1 , thus they are not square free. Hence, $P \in \mathcal{F}_F$. We now prove that $\mathcal{F}_F \subseteq V(g_1)$ by showing that, if $P = V(l) \notin V(g_1)$, then $P \in \mathcal{W}_F$. Note that l does not divide g_1 and consider

$$F^\perp : (l) = (l \circ F)^\perp = (h_1, h_2)$$

where $c_1 = \deg(h_1)$, $c_2 = \deg(h_2)$ and $c_1 + c_2 = d + 1$. Since h_1 is a minimal degree element in F^\perp and l does not divide g_1 , we have $h_1 = g_1$ and $c_2 = d_2 - 1$. Thus $\text{rk}(F) = \text{rk}(l \circ F) + 1$. Since $(F^\perp : (l))_{d_2-1}$ is base point free, we can choose $h \in (F^\perp : (l))_{d_2-1}$ to be a degree $d_2 - 1$ square free element not divisible by l . Hence, $P \in V(lh)$ and $V(lh)$ is a set of d_2 points apolar to F .

(3) Let $F^\perp = (g_1, g_2)$, $d_1 = \deg(g_1)$, and $d_2 = \deg(g_2)$. If d is odd, then $d_2 = d_1 + 1$ and $\text{rk}(F) = d_1$; thus g_1 is a square free element of minimal degree and F has a unique apolar set of d_1 distinct points, namely $V(g_1)$. This proves the d odd case. If d is even, then $d_1 = d_2 = \text{rk}(F)$ and F has infinitely many apolar sets of $\text{rk}(F)$ distinct points. However, for each $P \in \mathbb{P}^1$ there is a unique set of $\text{rk}(F)$ points (maybe not distinct) apolar to F and containing P . That is, there is a unique element (up to scalar) $g \in (F^\perp)_{d_1}$ vanishing at P . Thus, $P \in \mathcal{F}_F$ if and only if g is not square free. There are finitely many not square free elements in $(F^\perp)_{d_1}$ since they correspond to the intersection of the line given by $(F^\perp)_{d_1}$ in $\mathbb{P}(T_{d_1})$ with the hypersurface given by the discriminant; note that the line is not contained in the hypersurface since $(F^\perp)_{d_1}$ contains square free elements. \square

Remark 3.6. We can provide a geometric interpretation of Theorem 3.5 for F a degree d binary form of rank d , the maximal possible. In this case, after a change of variables, we can assume $F = xy^{d-1}$. To see geometrically that $[0 : 1] \in \mathcal{F}_F$, we consider the point $[y^d]$ on the degree d rational normal curve of \mathbb{P}^d . Note that $[F]$ belongs to the tangent line to the curve in $[y^d]$. Thus, it is easy to see that there does not exist a hyperplane containing $[F]$ and $[y^d]$ and cutting the rational

normal curve in d distinct points. To prove geometrically that $\mathcal{F}_F = \{[0 : 1]\}$ one can argue using Bertini's theorem. However, for forms of lower rank, we could not find a straightforward geometrical explanation.

We can improve part (3) of Theorem 3.5 for d even adding a genericity assumption.

Proposition 3.7. *Let $d = 2h$. If $F \in S_d$ is a generic form of rank $h + 1$, then \mathcal{F}_F is a set of $2h^2$ distinct points.*

Proof. Let $\Delta \subset \mathbb{P}^{h+1}$ be the variety of degree $h + 1$ binary forms having at least a factor of multiplicity two. Note that forms having higher degree factors, or more than one repeated factor, form a variety of codimension at least one in Δ . In particular, a generic line L will meet Δ in $\deg \Delta$ distinct points each point corresponding to a form of the type $B_1^2 B_2 \dots B_h$ and B_i is not proportional to B_j if $i \neq j$.

Now, recall the well-known Macaulay's duality between artinian Gorenstein algebras $A_F \simeq S/F^\perp$ of socle degree d and homogeneous forms of degree d . For a generic $F \in S_d$ we have $F^\perp = (g_1, g_2)$ where $\deg(g_1) = \deg(g_2) = h + 1$. Therefore, we have that a generic form F determines a generic line in \mathbb{P}^{h+1} and viceversa. The non square free elements of $(F^\perp)_{h+1}$ corresponds to $L \cap \Delta$ where L is the line given by $(F^\perp)_{h+1}$. By genericity, $L \cap \Delta$ consists of exactly $\deg(\Delta)$ points each corresponding to a degree $h + 1$ form f_i having exactly one repeated factor of multiplicity two. Since every two elements in $(F^\perp)_{h+1}$ have no common factors, it follows that

$$\mathcal{F}_F = \bigcup_i V(f_i)$$

is a set of $h \deg(\Delta)$ distinct points. Since $\deg(\Delta) = 2h$, the result is now proved. \square

We can also iterate the use of Theorem 3.5 to construct a Waring decomposition for a given binary form. Let $F \in S_d$ with rank $r \geq \lceil \frac{d+1}{2} \rceil$, so that the Waring decomposition is not unique, we can think of constructing such a decomposition one addend at the time.

From our result, we know that in this case the forbidden locus is a closed subset $\mathcal{F}_F = V(g)$ where g is an element in F^\perp of minimal degree; hence, we can pick any point $[L_1]$ in the open set $\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus V(g)$ to start our Waring decomposition of F . This means that there exists $\lambda_1 \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $F_1 = F - \lambda_1 L_1^d$ has rank one less than the rank of F . If the rank of F_1 is still larger than $\lceil \frac{d+1}{2} \rceil$, we can proceed in the same way as before. We may observe that $\mathcal{F}_{F_1} = \mathcal{F}_F \cup [L_1]$. Indeed, by Theorem 3.5, $\mathcal{F}_{F_1} = V(g_1)$, where g_1 is an element of minimal degree of F_1^\perp . Since $\text{rk}(F_1) = \text{rk}(F) - 1$, we have that $\deg(g_1) = \deg(g) + 1$, in particular it has to be $g_1 = g L_1^\vee$, where L_1^\vee is the linear differential operator annihilating L_1 . Hence, we can continue to construct our decomposition for F by taking any point $[L_2] \in \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus V(g_1)$ and a suitable $\lambda_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $F_2 = F - \lambda_1 L_1^d - \lambda_2 L_2^d$ has rank equal to $\text{rk}(F) - 2$. We can continue this procedure until we get a form F_i with rank equal to $\lceil \frac{d+1}{2} \rceil$. If d is odd, we can actually do one more step and arrive to a form F_i with rank strictly less than $\lceil \frac{d+1}{2} \rceil$. In other words, we have proven the following result.

Proposition 3.8. *Let F be a degree d binary form of rank $r \geq \lceil \frac{d+1}{2} \rceil$. For any choice of $[L_1], \dots, [L_s] \notin \mathcal{F}_F$ where $s = r - \lceil \frac{d+1}{2} \rceil$ there exists a minimal Waring decomposition for F involving L_1^d, \dots, L_s^d . If d is odd, then it is also unique.*

3.4. Plane cubics. In this section we describe \mathcal{W}_F (and \mathcal{F}_F) for $n = 2$ and $F \in S_3$, that is for plane cubics. For simplicity, we let $S = \mathbb{C}[x, y, z]$ and $T = \mathbb{C}[X, Y, Z]$.

We use the following characterization of plane cubics adapted from the table given in [LT10].

Type	Description	Normal form	Waring rank	Result
(1)	triple line	x^3	1	Theorem 3.3
(2)	three concurrent lines	$xy(x + y)$	2	Theorem 3.5
(3)	double line + line	x^2y	3	Theorem 3.3
(4)	smooth	$x^3 + y^3 + z^3$	3	Theorem 4.6
(5)	three non-concurrent lines	xyz	4	Theorem 3.3
(6)	line + conic (meeting transversally)	$x(yz + x^2)$	4	Theorem 3.12
(7)	nodal	$xyz - (y + z)^3$	4	Theorem 3.13
(8)	cuspidal	$x^3 - y^2z$	4	Theorem 5.1
(9)	general smooth ($a^3 \neq -27, 0, 6^3$)	$x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + axyz$	4	Theorem 3.16
(10)	line + tangent conic	$x(xy + z^2)$	5	Theorem 3.18

Note. In case (9), $a^3 \neq 0, 6^3$ so that the rank is actually 4 and $a^3 \neq -27$ for smoothness of the Hessian canonical form [Dol12].

Remark 3.9. We have already analyzed several cases:

- (1),(3),(5): they are monomials and it follows from Theorem 3.3;
- (2): these forms can be seen as forms in two variables, hence it follows from Theorem 3.5(3);
- (4): smooth plane cubics can be seen as sums of pairwise coprime monomials with high exponents which are analyzed separately in the next section, see Theorem 4.6;
- (8): plane cubic cusps can be seen as the kind of sums of pairwise coprime monomials that we have analyzed in Theorem 5.1.

We now study plane cubics of rank four. First, we need the following lemma.

Lemma 3.10. *Let F be a plane cubic of rank four and let \mathbb{X} be a set of four distinct points apolar to F . If \mathbb{X} has exactly three collinear points, then F is a cusp, that is F is of type (8).*

Proof. We can assume that the three collinear points lie on the line defined by X and the the point not on the line is $[1 : 0 : 0]$. Thus, $XY, XZ \in F^\perp$ and $F = x^3 + G(y, z)$. By [CCC15a, Proposition 3.1] we have that $\text{rk}(F) = 1 + \text{rk}(G)$ and thus $\text{rk}(G) = 3$. Since all degree three binary cubics of rank three are monomials we get that, after a change of variables, G can be written as LM^2 , where $L, M \in \mathbb{C}[y, z]$ are linear forms. Hence, $F = x^3 + LM^2$ and this completes the proof. \square

Among the rank 4 plane cubics, we have already analyzed the cusps. Now, we consider families (6),(7) and (9). Due to Lemma 3.10, we can actually study these families using the approach described in the following remark.

Remark 3.11. Let F be a rank four plane cubic which is not a cusp. Since F is not a binary form, $\mathcal{L} = (F^\perp)_2$ is a net of conics and we let $\mathcal{L} = \langle C_1, C_2, C_3 \rangle$. Since F is not a cusp, all set of four points apolar to F are the complete intersection of two conics. Thus, when we look for minimal Waring decompositions of F , we only need to look at pencils of conics contained in \mathcal{L} with four distinct base points.

In particular, fixing a point $P \in \mathbb{P}^2$, we can consider the pencil $\mathcal{L}(-P)$ of plane conics in \mathcal{L} passing through P . If $\mathcal{L}(-P)$ has four distinct base points, then $P \in \mathcal{W}_F$; otherwise, we have that the base

locus of $\mathcal{L}(-P)$ is not reduced and $P \in \mathcal{F}_F$. In the plane $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L})$, we consider the degree three curve Δ of reducible conics in \mathcal{L} . We recall that a pencil of conics \mathcal{L}' has four distinct base points, no three of them collinear, if and only if the pencil contains exactly three reducible conics. In conclusion, given a point $P \in \mathbb{P}^2$, we consider the line $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L}(-P)) \subset \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L})$: if the line is a proper secant line of Δ , that is it cuts Δ in three distinct points, we have that $P \in \mathcal{W}_F$; otherwise, $P \in \mathcal{F}_F$. Thus we have to study the dual curve $\check{\Delta} \subset \check{\mathbb{P}}(\mathcal{L})$ of lines not intersecting Δ in three distinct points.

An equation for $\check{\Delta}$ can be found with a careful use of elimination. To explicitly find \mathcal{F}_F we the consider the map:

$$\phi : \mathbb{P}(S_1) \longrightarrow \check{\mathbb{P}}(\mathcal{L})$$

such that $\phi([a : b : c]) = [C_1(a, b, c) : C_2(a, b, c) : C_3(a, b, c)]$. Note that ϕ is defined everywhere and that it is generically 4 : 1. In particular,

$$\mathcal{F}_F = \phi^{-1}(\check{\Delta}).$$

Theorem 3.12. *If $F = x(yz + x^2)$, then $\mathcal{F}_F = V(XYZ(X^2 - 12YZ))$.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{L} = (F^\perp)_2$ and let $\mathcal{C}_1 : C_1 = X^2 - 6YZ = 0$, $\mathcal{C}_2 : C_2 = Y^2 = 0$, and $\mathcal{C}_3 : C_3 = Z^2 = 0$ be the conics generating \mathcal{L} . In the plane $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L})$ with coordinate α, β and γ , let Δ be the cubic of reducible conics in \mathcal{L} . By computing we get the following equation for Δ :

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \beta & -3\alpha \\ 0 & -3\alpha & \gamma \end{bmatrix} = 0,$$

that is,

$$\alpha\beta\gamma - 9\alpha^3 = 0.$$

In this case, Δ is the union of the conic $\mathcal{C} : 9\alpha^2 - \beta\gamma = 0$ and the secant line $r : \alpha = 0$. The line r corresponds to $\mathcal{L}(-[1 : 0 : 0])$ and then, by Remark 3.11, we have that $[1 : 0 : 0] \in \mathcal{F}_F$.

By Remark 3.11, in order to completely describe \mathcal{F}_F , we have to study two family of lines in $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L})$: the tangents to the conic \mathcal{C} and all the lines passing through the intersection points between the line r and the conic \mathcal{C} , that is through the points $[0 : 0 : 1]$ and $[0 : 1 : 0]$. More precisely the point $P = [X : Y : Z]$ is in \mathcal{F}_F if and only if the line L (of the plane $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L})$)

$$L : C_1(P)\alpha + C_2(P)\beta + C_3(P)\gamma = 0,$$

that is,

$$L : \alpha(X^2 - 6YZ) + \beta Y^2 + \gamma Z^2 = 0,$$

falls in one of the following cases:

- (i) L is tangent to the conic $\mathcal{C} : \beta\gamma - 9\alpha^2 = 0$;
- (ii) L passes through the point $[0 : 1 : 0]$;
- (iii) L passes through the point $[0 : 0 : 1]$.

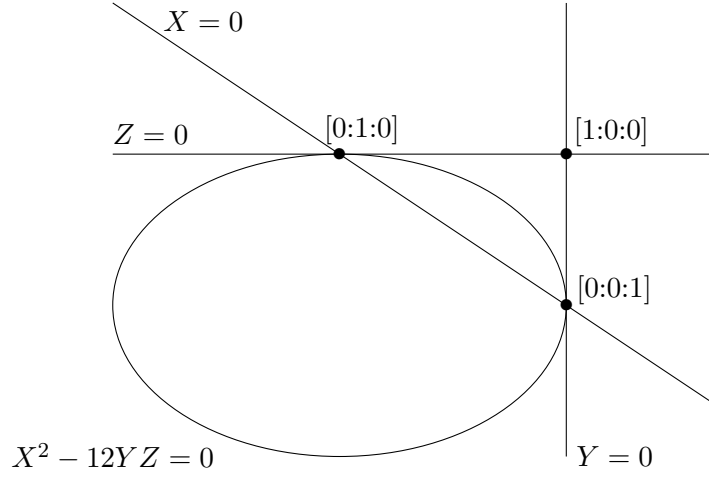
In case (ii) and (iii) we get that $Y^2 = 0$ and $Z^2 = 0$, respectively. So $V(YZ) \subset \mathcal{F}_F$.

Now, by assuming $P \notin \{YZ = 0\}$. By an easy computation we get that the line L is tangent to the conic \mathcal{C} if $X^2(X^2 - 12YZ) = 0$.

It follows that $\mathcal{F}_F = V(XYZ(X^2 - 12YZ))$. See Figure 1.

□

We now consider family (7), that is nodal cubics.

FIGURE 1. The forbidden points of $F = x(yz + x^2)$.

Theorem 3.13. *If $F = y^2z - x^3 - xz^2$, then*

$$\mathcal{F}_F = V(g_1g_2)$$

where $g_1 = X^3 - 6Y^2Z + 3XZ^2$ and $g_2 = 9X^4Y^2 - 4Y^6 - 24XY^4Z - 30X^2Y^2Z^2 + 4X^3Z^3 - 3Y^2Z^4 - 12XZ^5$.

Proof. Note that $[1 : 0 : 0] \in \mathcal{F}_F$. In fact $F + x^3 = z(y^2 - xz)$ represents a conic and a line tangent to it, namely it is in the family (10) and hence it has rank equal to five.

Let $\mathcal{L} = (F^\perp)_2$ and denote by $\mathcal{C}_1 : C_1 = XY = 0$, $\mathcal{C}_2 : C_2 = X^2 - 3Z^2 = 0$ and $\mathcal{C}_3 : C_3 = Y^2 + XZ = 0$ its generators.

In the plane $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L})$ with coordinates α, β , and γ let Δ be the cubic of reducible conics in \mathcal{L} . By computing we see Δ that is defined by

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} \beta & \frac{1}{2}\alpha & \frac{1}{2}\gamma \\ \frac{1}{2}\alpha & \gamma & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}\gamma & 0 & -3\beta \end{bmatrix} = 0,$$

that is,

$$3\alpha^2\beta - 12\beta^2\gamma - \gamma^3 = 0.$$

In this case, we have that Δ is an irreducible smooth cubic. Hence, we have that

$$(1) \quad \mathcal{F}_F = \{P \in \mathbb{P}^2 : \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L}(-P)) \text{ is a tangent line to } \Delta \subset \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L})\}.$$

Thus, we are looking for points P such that the line

$$C_1(P)\alpha + C_2(P)\beta + C_3(P)\gamma = 0$$

is tangent to Δ . We consider two cases, namely $C_1(P) = 0$ and $C_1(P) \neq 0$.

If $C_1(P) \neq 0$, we compute α from the equation of the line and we substitute in the equation of Δ . Then it is enough to compute the discriminant D of the following form in β and γ

$$3(C_2\beta + C_3\gamma)^2\beta - 12C_1^2\beta^2\gamma - C_1^2\gamma^3$$

and we get $D = 27C_1^4g_1^2g_2$. The script used in `Macaulay2` to do this computation can be found in [O16, Algorithm 2.3.23]. Thus, if $C_1(P) \neq 0$, $P \in \mathcal{F}_F$ if and only if $P \in V(g_1g_2)$.

If $C_1(P) = 0$, by direct computation we check that $\mathcal{F}_F \cap V(C_1) = V(g_1g_2) \cap V(C_1)$. Hence the proof is completed. \square

Remark 3.14. In this paper we consider \mathcal{F}_F , and \mathcal{W}_F , as varieties and not as schemes. However, we found in Theorem 3.13 that the ideal of \mathcal{F}_F is $(g_1^2g_2)$.

Remark 3.15. The treatment of the forbidden locus of a plane cubic given in (1) is similar to a remark by De Paolis recently recalled in [Ban14]. Here, the author gives an algorithm to construct a decomposition of a general plane cubic F as sum of four cubics of linear forms. The algorithm starts with a linear form defining a line intersecting the Hessian of F in precisely three points.

We now consider the case of cubics in family (9) and we use the map ϕ defined in Remark 3.11.

Theorem 3.16. *If $F = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + axyz$ belongs to family (9), then*

(1) *if $\left(\frac{a^3-54}{9a}\right)^3 \neq 27$, then $\mathcal{F}_F = \phi^{-1}(\check{\Delta})$ where $\check{\Delta}$ is the dual curve of the smooth plane cubic*

$$\alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3 - \frac{(a^3 - 54)}{9a}\alpha\beta\gamma = 0;$$

(2) *otherwise, \mathcal{F}_F is the union of three lines pairwise intersecting in three distinct points.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{L} = (F^\perp)_2$ and denote by $\mathcal{C}_1 : C_1 = aX^2 - 6YZ = 0$, $\mathcal{C}_2 : C_2 = aY^2 - 6XZ = 0$, and $\mathcal{C}_3 : C_3 = aZ^2 - 6XY = 0$ its generators. In the plane $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L})$ with coordinates α, β , and γ let Δ be the cubic curve of reducible conics. By computing we get an equation for Δ

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} a\alpha & -3\gamma & -3\beta \\ -3\gamma & a\beta & -3\alpha \\ -3\beta & -3\alpha & a\gamma \end{bmatrix} = (a^3 - 54)\alpha\beta\gamma - 9a\alpha^3 - 9a\beta^3 - 9a\gamma^3 = 0.$$

In the numerical case $\left(\frac{a^3-54}{9a}\right)^3 \neq 27$, we have that Δ is a smooth cubic curve. Thus, we have that

$$\mathcal{F}_F = \{P \in \mathbb{P}^2 : \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L}(-P)) \text{ is a tangent line to } \Delta \subset \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L})\}.$$

Hence we get \mathcal{F}_F as described in Remark 3.11 using the map ϕ .

Otherwise, Δ is the union of three lines intersecting in three distinct points Q_1, Q_2 and Q_3 . Hence,

$$\mathcal{F}_F = \{P \in \mathbb{P}^2 : Q_i \in \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L}(-P)) \text{ for some } i\}$$

and the proof is now completed. \square

Example 3.17. Consider $a = -6$, thus we are in case (1) of Theorem 3.16. We can find equations for \mathcal{F}_F using `Macaulay2` [GS]. The script used can be found in [O16, Algorithm 2.3.23]. Hence,

$$\mathcal{F}_F = V(g_1g_2),$$

where $g_1 = X^3 + Y^3 - 5XYZ + Z^3$ and $g_2 = 27X^6 - 58X^3Y^3 + 27Y^6 - 18X^4YZ - 18XY^4Z - 109X^2Y^2Z^2 - 58X^3Z^3 - 58Y^3Z^3 - 18XYZ^4 + 27Z^6$.

We conclude with family (10), that is cubics of rank five.

Theorem 3.18. *If $F = x(xy + z^2)$, then $\mathcal{F}_F = \{[1 : 0 : 0]\}$.*

Proof. Let L be a linear form. The following are equivalent:

- (i) $[L] \in \mathcal{F}_F$;
- (ii) $\text{rk}(F - \lambda L^3) = 5$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$;
- (iii) $F - \lambda L^3 = 0$ is the union of an irreducible conic and a tangent line, for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$;
- (iv) F and L^3 must have the common factor L , that is, the line $L = 0$ is the line $x = 0$.

It is easy to show that (i) and (ii) are equivalent.

For the equivalence between (ii) and (iii) see the table in Subsection 3.4.

If (iii) holds, then all the elements in the linear system given by F and L^3 are reducible; note that the linear system is not composed with a pencil. Thus, by the second Bertini's Theorem, the linear system has the fixed component $x = 0$.

To see that (iv) implies (iii), note that for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, the cubic $x(xy + z^2 + \lambda x^2) = 0$ is the union of an irreducible conic and a tangent line. \square

To finish the treatment of plane cubics we need to deal with the cusp, that is type (4). In three variables an ad hoc argument can be produced, however we prefer to refer to a more general result, namely Theorem 5.1.

3.5. The forms $x_0^a(x_1^b + \dots + x_n^b)$ and $x_0^a(x_0^b + x_1^b + \dots + x_n^b)$. We study now the Waring loci for a family of reducible forms.

Theorem 3.19. *Let $F = x_0^a(x_1^b + \dots + x_n^b)$ and $G = x_0^a(x_0^b + x_1^b + \dots + x_n^b)$, where $n \geq 2$, $a+1 \geq b \geq 3$. Then*

$$\mathcal{W}_F = \mathcal{W}_G = V(X_1X_2, X_1X_3, \dots, X_1X_n, X_2X_3, \dots, X_2X_n, \dots, X_{n-1}X_n) \setminus \{P\},$$

that is, the Waring loci are the coordinate lines through the point $P = [1 : 0 : \dots : 0]$ minus the point itself.

Proof. By Propositions 4.4 and 4.9 in [CCCGW15b] we know that

$$\text{rk}(F) = \text{rk}(G) = (a+1)n.$$

If $P \in \mathcal{W}_F$, we have $\text{rk}(F - \lambda x_0^{a+b}) < (a+1)n$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. A contradiction, by Propositions 4.9 in [CCCGW15b]. Hence $P \in \mathcal{F}_F$.

Analogously, using Proposition 4.4 in [CCCGW15b], we get that $P \in \mathcal{F}_G$.

Now let $\partial = \alpha_1X_1 + \dots + \alpha_nX_n$, where the $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{C}$ are non-zero, for every i . By Propositions 4.4 and 4.9 in [CCCGW15b], we have

$$\text{rk}(\partial \circ F) = \text{rk}(\partial \circ G) = (a+1)n.$$

Let $I_{\mathbb{X}} \subset F^\perp$ be the ideal of a set of points giving a Waring decomposition of F , i.e. the cardinality of \mathbb{X} is equal to $\text{rk}(F)$. Thus, $I_{\mathbb{X}'} = I_{\mathbb{X}} : (\partial)$ is the ideal of the points of \mathbb{X} not on the hyperplane $\partial = 0$. Since

$$I_{\mathbb{X}'} = I_{\mathbb{X}} : (\partial) \subset F^\perp : (\partial) = (\partial \circ F)^\perp,$$

we have that

$$(a+1)n = \text{rk}(F) = |\mathbb{X}| \geq |\mathbb{X}'| \geq \text{rk}(\partial \circ F) = (a+1)n.$$

It follows that \mathbb{X} does not have points on the hyperplane $\partial = 0$. Thus

$$\mathcal{W}_F \subseteq V(X_1X_2, X_1X_3, \dots, X_1X_n, X_2X_3, \dots, X_2X_n, \dots, X_{n-1}X_n) \setminus \{P\}.$$

The opposite inclusion follows from the proof of Proposition 4.4 in [CCCGW15b].

Similarly for G . □

4. STRASSEN'S CONJECTURE

Fix the following notation:

$$S = \mathbb{C}[x_{1,0}, \dots, x_{1,n_1}, \dots, x_{s,0}, \dots, x_{s,n_s}],$$

$$T = \mathbb{C}[X_{1,0}, \dots, X_{1,n_1}, \dots, X_{s,0}, \dots, X_{s,n_s}].$$

For $i = 1, \dots, s$, we let

$$S^{[i]} = \mathbb{C}[x_{i,0}, \dots, x_{i,n_i}],$$

$$T^{[i]} = \mathbb{C}[X_{i,0}, \dots, X_{i,n_i}],$$

$$F_i \in S_d^{[i]},$$

and

$$F = F_1 + \dots + F_s \in S_d.$$

We consider $F_i \in S$ and thus

$$F_i^\perp = \{g \in T \mid g \circ F_i = 0\}.$$

Conjecture 1 (STRASSEN'S CONJECTURE). *If $F = \sum_{i=1}^s F_i \in S$ is a form such that $F_i \in S^{[i]}$ for all $i = 1, \dots, s$, then*

$$\text{rk}(F) = \text{rk}(F_1) + \dots + \text{rk}(F_s).$$

Conjecture 2. *If $F = \sum_{i=1}^s F_i \in S$ is a degree $d \geq 3$ form such that $F_i \in S^{[i]}$ for all $i = 1, \dots, s$, then any minimal Waring decomposition of F is a sum of minimal Waring decompositions of the forms F_i .*

Remark 4.1. Conjecture 2 also appears in [Tei16] where, as in Proposition 4.4, sufficient conditions are presented which imply the conjecture. The sufficient conditions in [Tei16] are different from the one we present in this paper. Moreover, as far as we can tell, the families of Lemma 4.5 are not obtained in [Tei16].

In view of Conjecture 2 it is natural to formulate the following conjecture in term of Waring loci. As already explained in Remark 2.4, we look at $\mathcal{W}_{F_i} \subset \mathbb{P}_{X_{i,0}, \dots, X_{i,n_i}}^{n_i} \subset \mathbb{P}^N$.

Conjecture 3. *If $F = \sum_{i=1}^s F_i \in S$ is a degree $d \geq 3$ form such that $F_i \in S^{[i]}$ for all $i = 1, \dots, s$, then*

$$\mathcal{W}_F = \bigcup_{i=1, \dots, r} \mathcal{W}_{F_i} \subset \mathbb{P}^N, \quad \text{where } N = n_1 + \dots + n_s + s - 1.$$

Remark 4.2. Note that Conjectures 2 and 3 are false in degree two. For example, let $F = x^2 - 2yz$. The rank of F is three, but it is easy to find a Waring decomposition of F that is not the sum of x^2 plus a Waring decomposition of the monomial yz ; for example

$$F = (x + y)^2 + (x + z)^2 - (x + y + z)^2.$$

Lemma 4.3. *Conjecture 2 and Conjecture 3 are equivalent and they imply Strassen's conjecture for $d \geq 3$.*

Proof. Clearly Conjecture 2 implies both Conjecture 1 and Conjecture 3. To complete the proof, we assume that Conjecture 3 holds. If $F = \sum_i L_i^d$ is a minimal decomposition of F , then each L_i appears in a minimal decomposition of $F_{j(i)}$, thus L_i only involves the variables of $S^{[j(i)]}$. Setting all the variables not in $S^{[j(i)]}$ equal zero in the expression $F = \sum_i L_i^d$, we get a decomposition of $F_{j(i)}$. Note that all the obtained decompositions of the F_j are minimal, otherwise $\text{rk}(F) > \sum_i \text{rk}(F_i)$. Hence Conjecture 2 is proved by assuming Conjecture 3. \square

In order to study our conjectures we prove the following.

Proposition 4.4. *Let $F = \sum_{i=1}^s F_i \in S$ be a form such that $F_i \in S^{[i]}$ for all $i = 1, \dots, s$. If the following conditions hold*

(1) *for each $1 \leq i \leq s$ there exists a linear derivation $\partial_i \in T^{[i]}$ such that*

$$\text{rk}(\partial_i \circ F_i) = \text{rk}(F_i),$$

(2) *Strassen's conjecture holds for $F_1 + \dots + F_s$,*

(3) *Strassen's conjecture holds for $\partial_1 F_1 + \dots + \partial_s F_s$,*

then F satisfies Conjecture 3.

Proof. Let's consider the linear form $t = \alpha_1 \partial_1 + \dots + \alpha_s \partial_s$, with $\alpha_i \neq 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, s$.

Let $I_{\mathbb{X}} \subset F^\perp$ be the ideal of a set of points giving a minimal Waring decomposition of F , i.e. the cardinality of \mathbb{X} is equal to $\text{rk}(F)$. Thus, $I_{\mathbb{X}} : (t)$ is the ideal of the points of \mathbb{X} which are outside the linear space $t = 0$. We can look at

$$I_{\mathbb{X}} : (t) \subset F^\perp : (t) = (t \circ F)^\perp.$$

By the assumptions we get that $\text{rk}(F) = \text{rk}(t \circ F)$, hence the set of points corresponding to $I_{\mathbb{X}} : (t)$ has cardinality equal to $\text{rk}(F)$; it follows that \mathbb{X} does not have points on the hyperplane $t = 0$.

For the sake of simplicity, if necessary, we rename and reorder the variables in such a way that $\partial_i = X_{i,0}$.

Claim. If $P = [a_{1,0} : \dots : a_{1,n_1} : \dots : a_{s,0} : \dots : a_{s,n_s}]$ belongs to \mathcal{W}_F then in the set $\{a_{1,0}, \dots, a_{s,0}\}$ there is *exactly* one non-zero coefficient.

The claim follows from the first part, since if we have either no or at least two non-zero coefficients in the set $\{a_{1,0}, \dots, a_{s,0}\}$ it is easy to find a linear space $\{t = 0\}$ containing the point P and contradicting the assumption that it belongs to the Waring locus of F .

Let's consider $\mathbb{X}_i = \mathbb{X} \setminus \{x_{i,0} = 0\}$, for all $i = 1, \dots, s$. Similarly as above, by looking at

$$I_{\mathbb{X}_i} = I_{\mathbb{X}} : (\partial_i) \subset F^\perp : (\partial_i) = (\partial_i \circ F_i)^\perp$$

we can conclude that the cardinality of each \mathbb{X}_i is at least $\text{rk}(F_i)$. Moreover, by the claim, we have that the \mathbb{X}_i 's are all pairwise disjoint. By additivity of the rank, we conclude that

$$\mathbb{X} = \bigcup_{i=1, \dots, s} \mathbb{X}_i,$$

with $\mathbb{X}_i \cap \mathbb{X}_j = \emptyset$, for all $i \neq j$, and

$$|\mathbb{X}_i| = \text{rk}(F_i),$$

for all $i = 1, \dots, s$.

Hence, we have that the sets \mathbb{X}_i give minimal Waring decompositions of the forms $\partial_i \circ F_i$'s and, by Proposition 2.3, they lie in $\mathbb{P}_{X_{i,0}, \dots, X_{i,n_i}}^{n_i}$, respectively. Since \mathbb{X} gives a minimal Waring decomposition of F , specializing to zero the variables not in $S^{[i]}$ we see that \mathbb{X}_i gives a minimal Waring decomposition of F_i . Hence, it follows $\mathcal{W}_F \subset \bigcup_{i=1, \dots, s} \mathcal{W}_{F_i}$.

The other inclusion is easily seen to be true. \square

As we show in the following lemma, there are several families of forms for which we can apply Proposition 4.4.

Lemma 4.5. *If F is one of the following degree d forms*

- (1) *a monomial $x_0^{d_0} \cdots x_n^{d_n}$ with $d_i \geq 2$ for $0 \leq i \leq n$;*
- (2) *a binary form of less than maximal rank, i.e., $F \neq LM^{d-1}$, with L, M linear forms;*
- (3) *$x_0^a(x_1^b + \dots + x_n^b)$ with $n \geq 2$ and $a+1 \geq b > 2$;*
- (4) *$x_0^a(x_0^b + x_1^b + \dots + x_n^b)$ with $n \geq 2$ and $a+1 \geq b > 2$;*
- (5) *$x_0^a G(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ with $a \geq 2$ and such that G^\perp is a complete intersection in $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ generated by forms of degree at least $a+1$,*

then there exists a linear derivation ∂ such that

$$\text{rk}(\partial \circ F) = \text{rk}(F).$$

Proof. (1) Let $F = x_0^{d_0} \cdots x_n^{d_n}$ with $d_0 \leq \dots \leq d_n$, then we know by [CCG12] that $\text{rk}(F) = (d_1 + 1) \cdots (d_n + 1)$. If we let $\partial = X_0$, then $\text{rk}(F) = \text{rk}(\partial \circ F)$.

(2) We know that $F^\perp = (g_1, g_2)$ with $\deg(g_i) = d_i$, $d_1 \leq d_2$ and $d_1 + d_2 = d + 2$. We have to consider different cases.

- a) If $d_1 < d_2$ and g_1 is square-free, then $\text{rk}(F) = \deg(g_1)$. Consider any linear form $\partial \in T_1$ which is not a factor of g_1 . Then, $(\partial \circ F)^\perp = F^\perp : (\partial) = (h_1, h_2)$, with $\deg(h_1) + \deg(h_2) = d + 1$. Since ∂ is not a factor of g_1 , then we have that $g_1 = h_1$ and, since it is square-free, we have that $\text{rk}(\partial \circ F) = \text{rk}(F)$.
- b) If $d_1 < d_2$ and g_1 is not square-free, say $g_1 = l_1^{m_1} \cdots l_s^{m_s}$, with $m_1 \geq \dots \geq m_s$ and $m_1 \geq 2$, then we have $\text{rk}(F) = \deg(g_2)$. Fix $\partial = l_1 \in T_1$. Then, since F is not of the form LM^{d-1} , with $L, M \in S_1$, we have that $(\partial \circ F)^\perp = F^\perp : (l_1) = (h_1, h_2)$ with $\deg(h_1) + \deg(h_2) = d + 1$. Since $l_1^{m_1-1} \cdots l_s^{m_s} \in (\partial \circ F)^\perp$, but not in F^\perp it has to be $h_1 = l_1^{m_1-1} \cdots l_s^{m_s}$. In particular, $\text{rk}(\partial \circ F) = \deg(h_2) = \deg(g_2) = \text{rk}(F)$.
- c) If $d_1 = d_2$, we can always consider a non square-free element $g \in (F^\perp)_{d_1}$. Indeed, if both g_1 and g_2 are square-free, then it is enough to consider one element $[g]$ lying on the intersection between the hypersurface in $\mathbb{P}(S_{d_1})$ defined by the vanishing of the discriminant

of polynomials of degree d_1 and the line passing through $[g_1]$ and $[g_2]$. Thus, $g = l_1^{m_1} \cdots l_s^{m_s}$, with $m_1 \geq \dots \geq m_s$ and $m_1 \geq 2$. Fix $\partial = l_1 \in T_1$. Hence, we conclude similarly as part b).

(3) If $F = x_0^a(x_1^b + \dots + x_n^b)$ with $b, n \geq 2$ and $a + 1 \geq b$, then we have that $\text{rk}(F) = (a + 1)n$, by [CCCGW15b]. If we set $\partial = X_1 + \dots + X_n$, then $\partial \circ F = x_0^a(x_1^{b-1} + \dots + x_n^{b-1})$ and the rank is preserved.

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(5) If $F = x_0^a G(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ with $G^\perp = (g_1, \dots, g_n)$, $a \geq 2$, and $\deg g_i \geq a + 1$, we know that $\text{rk}(F) = d_1 \cdots d_n$, by [CCCGW15b]. If we consider $\partial = X_0$, then we have that $\partial \circ F = x_0^{a-1} G(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ and the rank is preserved. \square

Theorem 4.6. *Let $F = \sum_{i=1}^s F_i \in S$ be a form such that $F_i \in S^{[i]}$ for all $i = 1, \dots, s$. If each F_i is one of the following,*

- (1) *a monomial $x_0^{d_0} \cdots x_n^{d_n}$ with $d_i \geq 2$ for $0 \leq i \leq n$;*
- (2) *a binary form of less than maximal rank, i.e., $F \neq LM^{d-1}$, with L, M linear forms;*
- (3) *$x_0^a(x_1^b + \dots + x_n^b)$ with $b, n \geq 2$ and $a + 1 \geq b$;*
- (4) *$x_0^a(x_0^b + x_1^b + \dots + x_n^b)$ with $b, n \geq 2$ and $a + 1 \geq b$;*
- (5) *$x_0^a G(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ with $a \geq 2$ and such that G^\perp is a complete intersection in $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ generated by forms of degree at least $a + 1$,*

then Conjecture 3 holds for F .

Proof. We check that conditions (1), (2), and (3) of Proposition 4.4 are verified. Condition (1) holds because of Lemma 4.5 and condition (2) follows from Theorem 6.1 in [CCCGW15b]. To check condition (3) we use the linear derivations ∂_i appearing in the proof of Lemma 4.5. Namely, we note that Theorem 6.1 in [CCCGW15b] applies to the sum $\sum_i \partial_i F_i$, thus condition (3) follows. The result is now proved. \square

5. MORE RESULTS AND OPEN PROBLEMS

We prove that Conjecture 3 holds for the sum of two monomials where one of them has the lowest exponent equal to one. In this case, Lemma 4.5 does not apply and we need different methods.

Theorem 5.1. *Conjecture 3 is true for a form*

$$F = M_1 + M_2 = x_0 x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} + y_0^{b_0} \cdots y_m^{b_m}, \text{ where } \deg F = d \geq 3.$$

We assume that $b_0 \leq b_i$, for any $i = 1, \dots, m$. Before proving the theorem, we need some preliminary result.

Lemma 5.2. *Let $F = M_1 + M_2 = x_0^{a_0} x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} + y_0^{b_0} \cdots y_m^{b_m}$ be a form of degree d . Then,*

$$\text{length } T/F^\perp = \text{length } T/M_1^\perp + \text{length } T/M_2^\perp - 2.$$

Proof. We have that $F^\perp = M_1^\perp \cap M_2^\perp + (G)$, with $G = \prod_{i=0}^m (b_i!) X_0^{a_0} \cdots X_n^{a_n} - \prod_{j=0}^n (a_j!) Y_0^{b_0} \cdots Y_m^{b_m}$, (see also [BBKT15, Lemma 1.12]). Hence, F^\perp and $M_1^\perp \cap M_2^\perp$ differ only in degree d . Since G is not contained in $M_1^\perp \cap M_2^\perp$, we get

$$(2) \quad \text{length } T/F^\perp = \text{length } T/(M_1^\perp \cap M_2^\perp) - 1.$$

Considering the exact sequence

$$(3) \quad 0 \longrightarrow T/(I \cap J) \longrightarrow T/I \oplus T/J \longrightarrow T/(I + J) \longrightarrow 0,$$

it follows from (2) that

$$(4) \quad \text{length } T/F^\perp = \text{length } T/M_1^\perp + \text{length } T/M_2^\perp - \text{length } T/(M_1^\perp + M_2^\perp) - 1.$$

Now, since $Y_i \in M_1^\perp$ and $X_j \in M_2^\perp$, for all $i = 0, \dots, n$, $j = 0, \dots, m$, we have that $M_1^\perp + M_2^\perp$ is the maximal ideal. Thus, from (4), we conclude. \square

Lemma 5.3. *Let $F = M_1 + M_2$ be as in Theorem 5.1. Then,*

$$\text{length } T/(F^\perp : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0)) = \text{rk}(F) - 2.$$

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} F^\perp : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0) &= ((X_0 + Y_0) \circ F)^\perp + (X_0 + Y_0) \\ &= \left(x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} + y_0^{b_0-1} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m} \right)^\perp + (X_0 + Y_0) \\ &= \left(x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} + y_0^{b_0-1} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m} \right)^\perp + (Y_0), \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality holds since $X_0 \in \left(x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} + y_0^{b_0-1} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m} \right)^\perp$.

In the case $b_0 > 1$, by direct computation, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \left(x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} + y_0^{b_0-1} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m} \right)^\perp + (Y_0) &= \left(x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} \right)^\perp \cap \left(y_0^{b_0-1} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m} \right)^\perp + \\ &\quad + \left((b_0 - 1)! \prod_{i=1}^m (b_i!) X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_n^{a_n} - \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i!) Y_0^{b_0-1} Y_1^{b_1} \cdots Y_m^{b_m} \right) + (Y_0) \\ &= \left(x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} \right)^\perp \cap \left(y_0^{b_0-1} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m} \right)^\perp + \left((b_0 - 1)! \prod_{i=1}^m (b_i!) X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_n^{a_n} \right) + (Y_0) \\ &= \left(x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} \right)^\perp \cap \left(\left(y_0^{b_0-1} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m} \right)^\perp + (Y_0) \right) + (X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_n^{a_n}), \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality holds since $Y_0 \in (x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n})^\perp$.

Moreover, since $X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_n^{a_n} \in (y_0^{b_0-1} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m})^\perp$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \left(x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} \right)^\perp \cap \left(\left(y_0^{b_0-1} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m} \right)^\perp + (Y_0) \right) &+ (X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_n^{a_n}) \\ &= \left(\left(x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} \right)^\perp + (X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_n^{a_n}) \right) \cap \left(\left(y_0^{b_0-1} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m} \right)^\perp + (Y_0) \right). \end{aligned}$$

So, by the exact sequence (3), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{length } T/(F^\perp : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0)) = \\
& = \text{length } T/((x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n})^\perp + (X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_n^{a_n})) + \text{length } T/((y_0^{b_0-1} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m})^\perp + (Y_0)) \\
& \quad - \text{length } T/((x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n})^\perp + (X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_n^{a_n}) + (y_0^{b_0-1} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m})^\perp + (Y_0)) \\
& = \text{length } T/(X_0, X_1^{a_1+1}, \dots, X_n^{a_n+1}, Y_0, \dots, Y_m, X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_n^{a_n}) \\
& \quad + \text{length } T/(X_0, \dots, X_n, Y_0, Y_1^{b_1+1}, \dots, Y_m^{b_m+1}) - 1 \\
& = \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i + 1) - 1 + \prod_{i=1}^m (b_i + 1) - 1 = \text{rk} F - 2.
\end{aligned}$$

In case $b_0 = 1$, since $F^\perp : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0) = (x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} + y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m})^\perp + (X_0, Y_0)$, by Lemma 5.2 we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{length } T/(F^\perp : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0)) = \text{length } \tilde{T}/(x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} + y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m})^\perp \\
& = \text{length } \tilde{T}/(x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n})^\perp + \text{length } \tilde{T}/(y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m})^\perp - 2 = \text{rk} F - 2,
\end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{T} = \mathbb{C}[X_1, \dots, X_n, Y_1, \dots, Y_m]$. □

Lemma 5.4. *Let $F = M_1 + M_2$ be as in Theorem 5.1. Then,*

$$\mathcal{W}_F \subset \{X_0 Y_0 = 0\} \subset \mathbb{P}^{n+m+1}.$$

Proof. Let $I_{\mathbb{X}} \subset F^\perp$ be the ideal of a minimal set of apolar points for F , thus

$$|\mathbb{X}| = \text{rk} F.$$

It is enough to show that there are no points of \mathbb{X} lying on the hyperplanes $\lambda X_0 + \mu Y_0 = 0$, for $\lambda\mu \neq 0$. After a change of coordinates, we may assume $\lambda = \mu = 1$.

We consider $I_{\mathbb{X}'} = I_{\mathbb{X}} : (X_0 + Y_0)$ the ideal of the set of points in \mathbb{X} which do not lie on $X_0 + Y_0 = 0$.

The cardinality of \mathbb{X}' is at least the length of the ring $T/(F^\perp : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0))$, that is, by Lemma 5.3,

$$(5) \quad |\mathbb{X}'| \geq \text{rk} F - 2.$$

It follows that on the hyperplane $X_0 + Y_0 = 0$ we have at most two points of \mathbb{X} .

Claim: In degree 1, the ideal $I_{\mathbb{X}} : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0)$ differs from $F^\perp : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0)$.

Proof of Claim. As already computed in the proof of Lemma 5.3, we have that $F^\perp : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0)$ contains two linear forms, namely X_0 and Y_0 .

Now, assume that

$$L = \alpha_0 X_0 + \dots + \alpha_n X_n + \beta_0 Y_0 + \dots + \beta_m Y_m \in I_{\mathbb{X}} : (X_0 + Y_0).$$

Thus, we have that $L(X_0 + Y_0) \in I_{\mathbb{X}} \subset F^\perp$.

In case $b_0 > 1$, since $X_0^2, X_0 Y_0, \dots, X_0 Y_m, X_1 Y_0, \dots, X_n Y_0 \in F^\perp$ we get

$$(\alpha_1 X_0 X_1 + \dots + \alpha_n X_0 X_n + \beta_0 Y_0^2 + \beta_1 Y_0 Y_1 + \dots + \beta_m Y_0 Y_m) \circ F = 0,$$

and from this easily follows that $\alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_n = \beta_0 = \beta_1 = \dots = \beta_m = 0$. Hence, $L = \alpha_0 X_0$ and so $\alpha_0 X_0(X_0 + Y_0) \in I_{\mathbb{X}}$.

Now, consider the hyperplane $Y_0 = 0$. Again, by direct computation, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 F^\perp + (Y_0) &= (x_0 x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n})^\perp \cap (y_0^{b_0} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m})^\perp + \\
 &\quad \left(\prod_{i=1}^m (b_i!) X_0 X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_n^{a_n} - \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i!) Y_0^{b_0} Y_1^{b_1} \cdots Y_m^{b_m} \right) + (Y_0) \\
 &= (x_0 x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n})^\perp \cap (y_0^{b_0} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m})^\perp + (X_0 X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_n^{a_n}) + (Y_0) \\
 &\subseteq ((x_0 x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n})^\perp + (X_0 X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_n^{a_n}, Y_0)) \cap ((y_0^{b_0} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m})^\perp + (X_0 X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_n^{a_n}, Y_0)) \\
 &= ((x_0 x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n})^\perp + (X_0 X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_n^{a_n})) \cap ((y_0^{b_0} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m})^\perp + (Y_0)).
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, using again the exact sequence (3), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{length } T/(F^\perp + (Y_0)) &\geq \text{length } T/((x_0 x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n})^\perp + (X_0 X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_n^{a_n})) \\
 &\quad + \text{length } T/((y_0^{b_0} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m})^\perp + (Y_0)) - 1 \\
 &= 2 \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i + 1) + \prod_{i=1}^m (b_i + 1) - 2 \\
 &= \text{rk } F + \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i + 1) - 2 > \text{rk } F.
 \end{aligned}$$

So,

$$\text{length } T/(F^\perp + (Y_0)) > \text{rk } F.$$

Hence, Y_0 is not a zero divisor for $I_{\mathbb{X}}$ and there are points of \mathbb{X} lying on the hyperplane $Y_0 = 0$. Since, by [CCG12, Remark 3.3], there are no points of \mathbb{X} on the linear space defined by the ideal (X_0, Y_0) , and since $\alpha_0 X_0(X_0 + Y_0) \in I_{\mathbb{X}}$, it follows that $\alpha_0 = 0$. So $I_{\mathbb{X}} : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0)$ contains only the linear form $X_0 + Y_0$, and thus in case $b_0 > 1$ the Claim is proved.

In case $b_0 = 1$, since $X_0^2, X_0 Y_0, \dots, X_0 Y_m, Y_0^2, X_1 Y_0, \dots, X_n Y_0 \in F^\perp$ we get

$$(\alpha_1 X_0 X_1 + \dots + \alpha_n X_0 X_n + \beta_1 Y_0 Y_1 + \dots + \beta_m Y_0 Y_m) \circ F = 0,$$

and so $\alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_n = \beta_1 = \dots = \beta_m = 0$. Hence, $L = \alpha_0 X_0 + \beta_0 Y_0$ and

$$L \cdot (X_0 + Y_0) = (\alpha_0 X_0 + \beta_0 Y_0)(X_0 + Y_0) \in I_{\mathbb{X}}.$$

Now, consider the hyperplanes $X_0 = 0$ and $Y_0 = 0$. Again, by direct computation, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 F^\perp + (X_0) &= (x_0 x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n})^\perp \cap (y_0^{b_0} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m})^\perp \\
 &\quad + \left(\prod_{i=1}^m (b_i!) X_0 X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_n^{a_n} - \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i!) Y_0^{b_0} Y_1^{b_1} \cdots Y_m^{b_m} \right) + (X_0) = \\
 &= (x_0 x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n})^\perp \cap (y_0^{b_0} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m})^\perp + (Y_0 Y_1^{b_1} \cdots Y_m^{b_m}) + (X_0) \\
 &\subseteq ((x_0 x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n})^\perp + (Y_0 Y_1^{b_1} \cdots Y_m^{b_m}, X_0)) \cap ((y_0^{b_0} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m})^\perp + (Y_0 Y_1^{b_1} \cdots Y_m^{b_m}, X_0)) \\
 &= (x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n})^\perp \cap ((y_0^{b_0} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m})^\perp + (Y_0 Y_1^{b_1} \cdots Y_m^{b_m})).
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, using again the exact sequence (3), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \text{length } T/(F^\perp + (X_0)) &\geq \text{length } T/(x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n})^\perp \\ &\quad + \text{length } T/((y_0 y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m})^\perp + (Y_0 Y_1^{b_1} \cdots Y_m^{b_m})) - 1 \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i + 1) + 2 \prod_{i=1}^m (b_i + 1) - 2 = \text{rk} F + \prod_{i=1}^m (b_i + 1) - 2 > \text{rk} F. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\text{length } T/(F^\perp + (X_0)) > \text{rk} F.$$

Analogously we have

$$\text{length } T/(F^\perp + (Y_0)) > \text{rk} F.$$

So X_0 and Y_0 are not zero divisors for $I_{\mathbb{X}}$. Hence there are points of \mathbb{X} lying both on the hyperplane $X_0 = 0$ and on $Y_0 = 0$.

Since, by [CCG12, Remark 3.3], there are no points of \mathbb{X} on the linear space defined by the ideal (X_0, Y_0) , and since $(\alpha_0 X_0 + \beta_0 Y_0)(X_0 + Y_0) \in I_{\mathbb{X}}$, it follows that $\alpha_0 = \beta_0 = 0$. Thus $I_{\mathbb{X}} : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0)$ contains only the linear form $X_0 + Y_0$, and the Claim is proved also in case $b_0 = 1$. \square

Now, the idea is to show that $I_{\mathbb{X}} : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0)$ differs from $F^\perp : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0)$ also in degree $d - 1$. From this, the Claim above and (5), it would follow that the cardinality of \mathbb{X}' is actually $\text{rk} F$ and then we have no points of \mathbb{X} over the hyperplane $X_0 + Y_0 = 0$.

Consider first the case $b_0 > 1$. In this case, since (see the proof of Lemma 5.3)

$$F^\perp : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0) = ((x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n})^\perp + (X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_n^{a_n})) \cap ((y_0^{b_0-1} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m})^\perp + (Y_0)),$$

we have that $F^\perp : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0)$ contains the whole vector space T_{d-1} . We will prove that $(I_{\mathbb{X}} : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0))_{d-1} \neq T_{d-1}$. Since, from the Claim, $I_{\mathbb{X}} : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0)$ differs from $F^\perp : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0)$, then

$$|\mathbb{X}'| \geq 1 + \text{length } T/(F^\perp : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0)) = \text{rk} F - 1.$$

Hence there is at most one point of \mathbb{X} , say P , lying on the hyperplane $X_0 + Y_0 = 0$. Since there are no points on the linear space (X_0, Y_0) , we can write $P = [1, u_1, \dots, u_n, -1, v_1, \dots, v_m]$.

Let

$$H = X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_n^{a_n} - u_1^{a_1} \cdots u_n^{a_n} X_0^{d-1}.$$

If we assume, by contradiction, that $I_{\mathbb{X}} : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0)$ contains all the forms of degree $d - 1$, we have that

$$H \in I_{\mathbb{X}} : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0),$$

that is,

$$H + (X_0 + Y_0)G \in I_{\mathbb{X}} : (X_0 + Y_0)$$

for some $G \in T_{d-2}$. Since $H + (X_0 + Y_0)G$ vanishes at P and at the points of \mathbb{X}' , we actually have

$$H + (X_0 + Y_0)G \in I_{\mathbb{X}} \subset F^\perp,$$

and from this

$$(H + (X_0 + Y_0)G) \circ F = 0.$$

Now, recalling that $d \geq 3$, and so $X_0^{d-1} \circ F = 0$, we get

$$(X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_n^{a_n} - u_1^{a_1} \cdots u_n^{a_n} X_0^{d-1} + (X_0 + Y_0)G) \circ F = \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i!) x_0 + G \circ (x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} + y_0^{b_0-1} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m}) = 0,$$

and this is impossible, since $G \circ (x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} + y_0^{b_0-1} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m})$ cannot be a multiple of x_0 .

Now, let $b_0 = 1$. In this case we have

$$F^\perp : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0) = (x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} + y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m})^\perp + (X_0, Y_0),$$

hence, in degree $d - 1$,

$$\dim(F^\perp : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0))_{d-1} = \dim T_{d-1} - 1.$$

Since, from the Claim, $I_{\mathbb{X}} : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0)$ differs from $F^\perp : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0)$, then $|\mathbb{X}'| \geq 1 + \text{length } T/(F^\perp : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0)) = \text{rk } F - 1$. Hence there is at most one point of \mathbb{X} , say P , lying on the hyperplane $X_0 + Y_0 = 0$. Since there are no points on the linear space (X_0, Y_0) , we can assume that $P = [1, u_1, \dots, u_n, -1, v_1, \dots, v_m]$.

Let

$$\begin{aligned} H_1 &= X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_n^{a_n} - u_1^{a_1} \cdots u_n^{a_n} X_0^{d-1}, \\ H_2 &= Y_1^{b_1} \cdots Y_m^{b_m} - (-1)^{d-1} v_1^{b_1} \cdots v_m^{b_m} Y_0^{d-1}. \end{aligned}$$

We prove that $H_1 \notin I_{\mathbb{X}} : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0)$. In fact, if $H_1 \in I_{\mathbb{X}} : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0)$ we have

$$H_1 + (X_0 + Y_0)G_1 \in I_{\mathbb{X}} : (X_0 + Y_0)$$

for some $G_1 \in T_{d-2}$. But $H_1 + (X_0 + Y_0)G_1$ vanishes at P and at the points of \mathbb{X}' , so we have

$$H_1 + (X_0 + Y_0)G_1 \in I_{\mathbb{X}} \subset F^\perp,$$

and from this

$$(H_1 + (X_0 + Y_0)G_1) \circ F = 0.$$

But

$$\begin{aligned} (H_1 + (X_0 + Y_0)G_1) \circ F &= (X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_n^{a_n} - u_1^{a_1} \cdots u_n^{a_n} X_0^{d-1} + (X_0 + Y_0)G_1) \circ F = \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i!) x_0 + G_1 \circ (x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} + y_0^{b_0-1} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m}) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

and this is impossible, since $G_1 \circ (x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} + y_0^{b_0-1} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m})$ cannot be a multiple of x_0 .

Now, we can also show that $H_2 \notin I_{\mathbb{X}} : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0) + (H_1)$. Indeed, assume by contradiction that there exists $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ and $G_2 \in T_{d-2}$ such that

$$H_2 + \alpha H_1 + (X_0 + Y_0)G_2 \in I_{\mathbb{X}} : (X_0 + Y_0).$$

Since $H_2 + \alpha H_1 + (X_0 + Y_0)G_2$ vanishes at the point P by construction, we get that

$$H_2 + \alpha H_1 + (X_0 + Y_0)G_2 \in I_{\mathbb{X}} \subset F^\perp,$$

and, therefore,

$$(H_2 + \alpha H_1 + (X_0 + Y_0)G_2) \circ F = 0.$$

Hence,

$$\prod_{i=1}^m (b_i!) y_0 + \alpha \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i!) x_0 + G_2 \circ (x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} + y_0^{b_0-1} \cdots y_m^{b_m}) = 0.$$

Since $G \circ (x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} + y_0^{b_0-1} \cdots y_m^{b_m})$ cannot produce multiples of x_0 and y_0 , we get a contradiction.

From this, it follows that

$$\dim (I_{\mathbb{X}} : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0))_{d-1} \leq \dim T_{d-1} - 2.$$

Therefore,

$$(I_{\mathbb{X}} : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0))_{d-1} \neq (F^\perp : (X_0 + Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0))_{d-1}.$$

□

Lemma 5.5. *Let $F = M_1 + M_2$ be as in Theorem 5.1 and let \mathbb{X} be a minimal set of points apolar to F . Then,*

$$(F^\perp : (X_0, Y_0))_2 \subseteq (I_{\mathbb{X}} + (X_0 + Y_0))_2.$$

Proof. Let \mathbb{X} be a minimal set of points apolar to F . Following the proof of [CCG12, Theorem 3.2], and considering the following chain of inclusions

$$(6) \quad I_{\mathbb{X}} : (X_0, Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0) \subseteq F^\perp : (X_0, Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0) \subseteq J_1 \cap J_2,$$

where

$$J_1 = (X_0, X_1^{a_1+1}, \dots, X_n^{a_n+1}, Y_0, \dots, Y_m) \text{ and } J_2 = (X_0, X_1, \dots, X_n, Y_0, Y_1^{b_1+1}, \dots, Y_m^{b_m+1}),$$

we get that $I_{\mathbb{X}} = I_{\mathbb{X}} : (X_0, Y_0)$ and

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} (I_{\mathbb{X}} + (X_0 + Y_0))_i = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} (J_1 \cap J_2)_i, \text{ for any } i \neq 1;$$

Therefore, considering the inclusion (6), it follows that

$$(I_{\mathbb{X}} + (X_0 + Y_0))_i = \left(F^\perp : (X_0, Y_0) + (X_0 + Y_0) \right)_i, \text{ for any } i \neq 1;$$

this is enough to conclude the proof. □

Proof of Theorem 5.1. By Lemma 5.4 and [CCG12, Remark 3.3], $\mathcal{W}_F \subset V(X_0 Y_0) \setminus V(X_0, Y_0)$. Hence, we can write any minimal Waring decomposition of F as

$$(7) \quad F = \sum_{i=1}^{r_1} (L'_i)^d + \sum_{j=1}^{r_2} (L''_j)^d,$$

where, $L'_i \in V(Y_0)$ and $L''_j \in V(X_0)$, namely,

$$L'_i = \alpha_{i,0} x_0 + \dots + \alpha_{i,n} x_n + \beta_{i,1} y_1 + \dots + \beta_{i,m} y_m,$$

where $\alpha_{i,0} \neq 0$, for $i = 1, \dots, r_1$, and

$$L''_j = \gamma_{j,1} x_1 + \dots + \gamma_{j,n} x_n + \delta_{j,0} y_0 + \dots + \delta_{j,m} y_m,$$

where $\delta_{j,0} \neq 0$, for $j = 1, \dots, r_2$.

Let \mathbb{X} be the set of points apolar to F corresponding to the decomposition (7).

Now, we prove the following statement.

Claim: $L'_i \in V(Y_0, \dots, Y_m)$, for $i = 1, \dots, r_1$, and $L''_j \in V(X_0, \dots, X_n)$, for $j = 1, \dots, r_2$.

Proof of Claim. Since $L'_i \in V(Y_0)$ and $L''_j \in V(X_0)$ and since $\text{coeff}_{x_0}(L'_i) = \alpha_{i,0} \neq 0$, for any $i = 1, \dots, r_1$, and $\text{coeff}_{y_0}(L''_j) = \delta_{j,0} \neq 0$, for any $j = 1, \dots, r_2$, in order to prove the Claim, it is enough to show that X_0Y_1, \dots, X_0Y_m and X_1Y_0, \dots, X_nY_0 are in $I_{\mathbb{X}}$.

We have that $X_0Y_l \in F^\perp$; hence, by Lemma 5.5,

$$(8) \quad \begin{aligned} X_0Y_l \in I_{\mathbb{X}} + (X_0 + Y_0) &\implies X_0Y_l + G'_l \cdot (X_0 + Y_0) \in I_{\mathbb{X}} \subset F^\perp, (\deg(G'_l) = 1) \\ &\implies G'_l \in ((X_0 + Y_0) \circ F)^\perp. \end{aligned}$$

Since $X_kY_0 \in F^\perp$ ($k = 1, \dots, n$), we get

$$(9) \quad \begin{aligned} X_kY_0 \in I_{\mathbb{X}} + (X_0 + Y_0) &\implies X_kY_0 + G''_k \cdot (X_0 + Y_0) \in I_{\mathbb{X}} \subset F^\perp, (\deg(G''_k) = 1) \\ &\implies G''_k \in ((X_0 + Y_0) \circ F)^\perp. \end{aligned}$$

Now, we need to distinguish between two cases.

If $b_0 \geq 2$, then $((X_0 + Y_0) \circ F)^\perp = \left(x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} + y_0^{b_0-1} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m}\right)^\perp$. Therefore, since $\deg G'_l = \deg G''_k = 1$, we have

$$G'_l = a'_l X_0 \text{ and } G''_k = a''_k X_0, \text{ for some } a'_l, a''_k \in \mathbb{C}.$$

So, from (9), we have that $X_kY_0 + a''_k X_0(X_0 + Y_0) \in I_{\mathbb{X}}$, and, multiplying by X_0 , since $X_0Y_0 \in I_{\mathbb{X}}$, we get

$$a''_k X_0^3 \in I_{\mathbb{X}}, \text{ for } k = 1, \dots, n.$$

Since the coefficients of x_0 in the L'_i 's are different from 0, it follows that $a''_k = 0$, for all $k = 1, \dots, n$. Therefore, $X_kY_0 \in I_{\mathbb{X}}$, for all $k = 1, \dots, n$. Hence, we get that $L''_j \in V(X_0, \dots, X_n)$, for $j = 1, \dots, r_2$, and we have

$$L''_j = \delta_{j,0} y_0 + \dots + \delta_{j,m} y_m.$$

From (8), since $X_0Y_0 \in I_{\mathbb{X}}$, we obtain that

$$X_0Y_l + a'_l X_0(X_0 + Y_0) \in I_{\mathbb{X}} \implies X_0(Y_l + a'_l X_0) \in I_{\mathbb{X}}.$$

Consider the points $P_i = (\alpha_{i,0}, \dots, \alpha_{i,n}, 0, \beta_{i,1}, \dots, \beta_{i,m}) \in \mathbb{X}$ ($i = 1, \dots, r_1$) associated to the L'_i 's. Since $X_0(Y_l + a'_l X_0) \in I_{\mathbb{X}}$ and $\alpha_{i,0} \neq 0$, for any $i = 1, \dots, r_1$, it follows that

$$b_{i,l} = -a'_l \alpha_{i,0}, \text{ for all } i = 1, \dots, r_1 \text{ and } l = 1, \dots, m.$$

Hence

$$\sum_{i=1}^{r_1} (L'_i)^d = \sum_{i=1}^{r_1} (\alpha_{i,0}(x_0 - a'_1 y_1 + \dots - a'_m y_m) + \alpha_{i,1} x_1 + \dots + \alpha_{i,n} x_n)^d.$$

Now, observe that, setting $y_0 = \dots = y_m = 0$ in (7), we obtain that

$$x_0 x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} = \sum_{i=1}^{r_1} (\alpha_{i,0} x_0 + \dots + \alpha_{i,n} x_n)^d;$$

so, replacing x_0 with $(x_0 - a'_1 y_1 + \dots - a'_m y_m)$ we get that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{r_1} (L'_i)^d &= \sum_{i=1}^{r_1} (\alpha_{i,0}(x_0 - a'_1 y_1 + \dots - a'_m y_m) + \alpha_{i,1} x_1 + \dots + \alpha_{i,n} x_n)^d \\ &= (x_0 - a'_1 y_1 + \dots - a'_m y_m) x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n}. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$F = x_0 x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} + y_0^{b_0} y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m} = (x_0 - a'_1 y_1 + \cdots - a'_m y_m) x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} + \sum_{j=1}^{r_2} (\delta_{j,0} y_0 + \cdots + \delta_{j,m} y_m)^d.$$

Therefore, looking at the coefficient of the monomial $x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} y_l$, we obtain $-a'_l = 0$, for any $l = 1, \dots, m$. Hence from (8), we get $X_0 Y_l \in I_{\mathbb{X}}$ for any $l = 1, \dots, m$.

If $b_0 = 1$, then $((X_0 + Y_0) \circ F)^\perp = (x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} + y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m})^\perp$. Therefore, from (8) and (9) we have

$$G'_l = a'_l X_0 + b'_l Y_0 \text{ and } G''_k = a''_k X_0 + b''_k Y_0, \text{ for some } a'_l, b'_l, a''_k, b''_k \in \mathbb{C}.$$

Since $X_0 Y_0 \in I_{\mathbb{X}}$, we have, for any $l = 1, \dots, m$,

$$\begin{aligned} X_0 Y_l + (a'_l X_0 + b'_l Y_0)(X_0 + Y_0) &\in I_{\mathbb{X}} \implies X_0 Y_l + a'_l X_0^2 + b'_l Y_0^2 \in I_{\mathbb{X}} \\ &\implies X_0^2 Y_l + a'_l X_0^3 = X_0^2 (Y_l + a'_l X_0) \in I_{\mathbb{X}}. \end{aligned}$$

Considering the points $P_i = (\alpha_{i,0}, \dots, \alpha_{i,n}, 0, \beta_{i,1}, \dots, \beta_{i,m}) \in \mathbb{X}$ ($i = 1, \dots, r_1$) associated to the L 's, since $a_{i,0} \neq 0$, it follows that $b_{i,l} = -a'_l \alpha_{i,0}$, for all $i = 1, \dots, r_1$ and $l = 1, \dots, m$.

Analogously, considering the monomials $X_k Y_0$, for any $k = 1, \dots, n$, we get $\gamma_{i,k} = -b''_k \delta_{i,0}$.

Hence, recalling that $L'_i = \alpha_{i,0} x_0 + \cdots + \alpha_{i,n} x_n + \beta_{i,1} y_1 + \cdots + \beta_{i,m} y_m$, we get

$$(10) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{r_1} (L'_i)^d = \sum_{i=1}^{r_1} (\alpha_{i,0} (x_0 - a'_1 y_1 + \cdots - a'_m y_m) + \cdots + \alpha_{i,n} x_n)^d.$$

Now, by setting $y_0 = \dots = y_m = 0$ in (7), we obtain

$$x_0 x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} = \sum_{i=1}^{r_1} (\alpha_{i,0} x_0 + \cdots + \alpha_{i,n} x_n)^d + \sum_{j=1}^{r_2} (\gamma_{j,1} x_1 + \cdots + \gamma_{j,n} x_n)^d.$$

By (10) and this equality, replacing x_0 with $(x_0 - a'_1 y_1 + \cdots - a'_m y_m)$, we obtain

$$\sum_{i=1}^{r_1} (L'_i)^d = (x_0 - a'_1 y_1 + \cdots - a'_m y_m) x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} - \sum_{j=1}^{r_2} (\gamma_{j,1} x_1 + \cdots + \gamma_{j,n} x_n)^d.$$

Analogously, we get

$$\sum_{i=1}^{r_1} (L''_i)^d = (y_0 - b''_1 x_1 + \cdots - b''_n x_n) y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m} - \sum_{i=1}^{r_1} (\beta_{i,1} y_1 + \cdots + \beta_{i,m} y_m)^d.$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} F &= (x_0 - a'_1 y_1 + \cdots - a'_m y_m) x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} + (y_0 - b''_1 x_1 + \cdots - b''_n x_n) y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m} \\ &\quad - \sum_{i=1}^{r_1} (\beta_{i,1} y_1 + \cdots + \beta_{i,m} y_m)^d - \sum_{j=1}^{r_2} (\gamma_{j,1} x_1 + \cdots + \gamma_{j,n} x_n)^d. \end{aligned}$$

Looking at the coefficient of the monomial $x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} y_l$ ($l = 1, \dots, m$), we get $a'_l = 0$. Similarly, considering the coefficient of the monomial $x_k y_1^{b_1} \cdots y_m^{b_m}$ ($k = 1, \dots, n$) we get $b''_k = 0$.

Now, substituting $a'_l = 0$ in (8), we get that

$$X_0 Y_l + b'_l Y_0^2 \in I_{\mathbb{X}};$$

multiplying by Y_0 , since $X_0 Y_0 \in I_{\mathbb{X}}$, we have that $b'_l Y_0^3 \in I_{\mathbb{X}}$, for any $l = 1, \dots, m$. Since the points corresponding to the L'' 's have the coefficient of y_0 different from 0, it follows that $b'_l = 0$ and, therefore, $X_0 Y_j \in I_{\mathbb{X}}$.

Analogously, we can prove that $a''_k = 0$, for all $k = 1, \dots, n$ and, consequently, that $X_i Y_0 \in I_{\mathbb{X}}$.

This concludes the proof of the Claim. \square

So we have proved that

$$L'_i = \alpha_{i,0}x_0 + \dots + \alpha_{i,n}x_n, \quad L''_j = \delta_{j,0}y_0 + \dots + \delta_{j,m}y_m,$$

and so

$$(11) \quad M_1 = x_0 x_1^{a_1} \dots x_n^{a_n} = \sum_{i=1}^{r_1} L'_i, \quad M_2 = y_0^{b_0} y_1^{b_1} \dots y_m^{b_m} = \sum_{j=1}^{r_2} L''_j;$$

therefore, $r_i \geq \text{rk}(M_i)$, for $i = 1, 2$. Since $r_1 + r_2 = \text{rk}(F) = \text{rk}(M_1) + \text{rk}(M_2)$, we have that actually $r_i = \text{rk}(M_i)$, for $i = 1, 2$. Thus, the expressions in (11) are minimal decompositions of M_1 and M_2 , respectively. It follows that $\mathcal{W}_F \subset \mathcal{W}_{M_1} \cup \mathcal{W}_{M_2}$. Since the opposite inclusion is trivial, we conclude the proof. \square

5.1. Open problems. There are several aspect that we consider to be worth of further investigation. Here we list some example.

(1) It is not clear to us whether some of our results hold when weaker assumptions are made. Consider, for example, Theorem 4.6 for *any* monomial and not only when all exponents are at least two. Similarly, we do not know if Theorem 3.19 holds in the case of $b = 2$.

(2) In all of our results \mathcal{F}_F is never empty and we conjecture that this is the case for any form F . Roughly speaking, the more Waring decompositions of F we have, the smaller \mathcal{F}_F should be. Thus, this last conjecture, seems to have a strong relation with forms of high Waring rank which usually have many sum of powers decompositions. Note, for example in the case of plane cubics, that the smallest \mathcal{F}_F occurs for F of type (10), that is for plane cubics of *maximal* Waring rank.

(3) It would be interesting to consider the sets \mathcal{W}_F^t formed by t -uples of linear forms appearing in the same minimal Waring decomposition of F . Note that $\mathcal{W}_F^1 = \mathcal{W}_F$, while $\mathcal{W}_F^{\text{rk}(F)}$ is the well known variety of sum of powers $VSP(F)$ defined in [RS00].

(4) When we are able to find an ideal defining \mathcal{F}_F this ideal is often not radical. Thus, the scheme of forbidden points comes with a non reduced structure, but it is not clear what this is telling us about F .

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